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TRANSCRIPT OF BROADCAST By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

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Portions of this broadcast were omitted due to the fact that they did not pertain to the Free Europe program or CIA in any way.

Good evening ladies and gentlemen, this is Fulton Lewis Jr., speaking from the Mutual Studios in Washington, D.C.

In those broadcasts last week, I gave you, if you recall, some preliminary reports on the Crusade for Freedom, and who sponsors it, and how it sets up, and how it provides the money for the so-called Free Europe committee, which operates Radio Free Europe. Tonight let's begin to look into the Radio Free Europe operation itself and see what sort of propaganda it is putting out and who the leading figures are—who actually run the show.

The organization of Radio Free Europe is done on the basis of languages. Thus, there is a Polish desk, a Rumanian desk, a Czech desk, a Bulgarian desk, a Hungarian desk and so forth. The head of the Czech desk, for example, is one Ferdinand Feruka, and he has been in charge of the Czech operation since it first was set up on May Day, which may seem ironic if you please, in 1951. On that occasion, Mr. C.D. Jackson, of Time and Life magazine who was one of the founders of Radio Free Europe, later to become an on-and-off member of the President's, of President Eisenhower's, White House staff, officiated at the opening cere monies in Munich and said with great fanfare, "Mr. Fertika this is your radio station now, we know it is in good hands." Then Feruka made a speech of acceptance in which he said, "I and my friends are starting now at the point where we stopped three years ago. We will issue a newspaper, we will do it in the only way left to democratic Czechs and Slovaks on which the tyranical government cannot lay its paws. We will broadcast that newspaper.

Peroutka

In answering criticisms of Fernika, the Crusade for Freedom says the following, "The truth of the matter is that Feruka was a close associate of Thomas Masaryk and Eduard Benes." His paper

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was anti-Communist to such a degree that Feruka was number one on the list of those whom the Russians wanted to purge when they occupied Czechoslovakia, but Feruka fled before he could be arrested. Now, as we all know the Russians occupied Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1945 at the close of World War II. Ferdinand Feruka remained in Czechoslovakia publishing a small magazine, an obscure magazine of some 16,000 circulation, a maximum of that, until February of 1948, when he actually did flee the country. Thus, he was in the country for three years while the Russians were occupying Czechoslovakia, which makes the statement that I read just now look rather ridiculous.

Now here is more of what the Crusade for Freedom has to say in defense of Mr. Ferdinand Feruka and these are direct quotes: "Ferdinand Reruka, a Catholic and political independent, was never a Communist or a pro-Communist. He was an outstanding political writer and journalist who lived through six years of imprisonment by the Nazis in Buchenwald. The Communists on seizing power in 1948 had immediately dismissed Feruka as editor of the anti-Communist paper and this is an unpronounceable name spelled Sbobodue Noviny (SIC), had banned his play running at the National Theater, had expelled him from the union of Czech journalists , had confiscated the funds of his publishing house in Prague. No exile from behind the iron curtain is attacked more violently by the Communists than Feruka. a day passes without the Communist radio and press pouring out invectives against him. The Czechoslovak regime newspaper, and another one Mlavafruta, in attypical attack on him stated, "You cannot return to Czechoslovakia for you will be tried and executed for high treason." Now there are certain excentricities of reasoning in this statement, just now, which probably already have occurred to you, but you might note that this statement is forced to prove that Feruka is a fine outspoken anti-Communist, proper spokesman for the doctrines of the free Western world because the Nazis put him in a concentration camp and because the present day Soviet-Russian government does not like him.

This of course does not follow at all. The charges that have been made against Mr. Feruka are that he was a collaborator with the Communists before he left Prague to become an exile, and that his line of approach in his propaganda work since that time has been to advocate national Communism in Czechoslovakia as against Moscow-controlled Communism and, obviously, the Russians are just as much opposed to that as they are to propaganda in behalf of the free world. What seems to be far more reliable as a measure of what Mr. Feruka really stands for is to take a look at the writing and speaking that he did before and after he left the country, and see whether the things that he said make him out to be fine Catholic churchman and an anti-Communist or not.

For example, here are some of the things Mr. Terrata said on December 31, 1947, just before he fled the country. are united with the Soviet Union for life and death, the idea of being united with the Soviet Union for life or death is the most important principle in our foreign policy, whether somebody likes it or not; no government can afford to pursue anti-Soviet policy. It would be a policy of suicide and the government pursuing it would be destroyed by the people." Then on February 5, just a few days before he fled, the fol-"There are some citizens in our midst who do not understand this, meaning the importance of the Red Army having entered Prague first in 1945, or to put it more correctly, who do not want to understand this, but ways and means for dealing with these people are at our disposal, believe me." February 9, 1948: "In Czech politics and Czech national life it is urgent that we come to an understanding with the Communist party. If there is any thought of forming a coalition against the Communists, with the aim of excluding them from the government, not even through the neutral formula of a government formed by public officials, it is imperative to answer that there is no reasonable man who would dream of it. for to do so would be inviting catastrophe. The Communist party shall remain the greatest force in our political picture even after the elections are over, and socialism shall stay as the foundation of our national life. It is the basis of our political philosophy to come to terms with the Communists; the Communists party has performed a great service to our state in that it has removed the barriers existing between the working class and the state. The Communist have succeeded in securing for the state the largest popular support hitherto known, and they have made the overwhelming majority of our citizens look on this state as their own. This has been an historical achievement, which undoubtedly capitalism would not have been able to attain. It is an accomplishment which can never lose its significance in the history of out people." November 20, 1947, "Conservative Catholic policies have no place in the 20th century nor can they exist in the neighborhood of the Politics of provocation are no positive politics. nunciation of Communism often supported by the chivalrous for God and country can no longer be accepted," and one more from a book he wrote the same year, page 33: "Along the road so far covered by the Russian revolution lies the decaying unfulfilled prophesies of its foes. This revolution was one of the great historical impulses; like that is, the Reformation, the French Revolution, and even Christianity." And this one, "There is no hope for peace in our state unless one accepts socialization sincerely and forever."

I could keep on with these quotations from Mr. Ferusa for an hour, but these are enough to give you an idea of the thinking of the man who took over the Czech desk of Radio Free Europe in 1951 with the statement that we pick up exactly where we left off three years ago. What you've just been listening to is, "exactly where we left off three years ago." There's another statement here which says that prior to his departure from Prague, Ferdinand Fernica chief collaborators were Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes. This is supposed to be further recommendation for Mr. Fortika as a great Catholic layman and democratic and maybe it is to the average American whose forgotten his post war To any loyal Czech in this country or anywhere history. else, however, it's quite the opposite. Thomas Masaryk was a playboy son of the old original founder of the Czechoslovakian Republic after World War I. He was a likeable, weak figurehead who became head of government because of his father's name and his pleasant personality, committed suicide by jumping out of a palace window when he realized that he had been betrayed into letting the Communist gain control of the government. Eduard Benes, who succeeded him, was actually the man who sold free Czechoslovakia out. to the Communists in 1948 and turned it over to the Soviet Russian puppet who have been in control ever since.

I'll have more details for you on this after Christmas, but please note that Benes is the man these people give
as character reference for Mr. Feruka. And it is Mr.
Feruka who is in supreme personal command of the propaganda
operations of Radio Free Europe directed to the enslaved
people of Czechoslovakia. He himself does a broadcast
every Sunday night, it's true, criticized the Soviet Russian
Communists, the ones who are presently in control of the
government in Prague. But I can find nothing in the way of
criticism of independent or national Communism, if you will,
and nothing that suggests any great message of propaganda
in favor of the capitalistic system and the free outside
world.